GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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DRIED GRASS FUEL GATHERED ON GRAVE LANDS, SHANGHAI

(See Bulletin No. 3)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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London Decision Doubles Area of Labrador

A DECISION of the Privy Council in London makes the most extensive boundary change on the continent of North America in many years.

Newfoundland has been awarded a much larger slice of the huge Labrador Peninsula than is shown on standard maps. Map makers have located Labrador proper in the past by drawing a snakelike line from Cape Chidley at the entrance to Hudson Straits along the coast to Blanc Sablon on the Straits of Belle Isle.

But the new Labrador territory of Newfoundland takes in all of the land drained by all of the rivers running directly into the Atlantic Ocean. The new Labrador measures twice the area of its owner, Newfoundland.

Canada is the loser in the case. Newfoundland, it must be remembered, is without the Dominion of Canada. It is a separate colony administered by England.

Jacques Cartier's Description Still Good

Reporting on his explorations in 1534, Jacques Cartier wrote: "In all the north coast (Labrador) I did not find a cartload of earth." His comment still stands as one of the best thumb-nail descriptions of Labrador. Why, then, should a 700-mile barren coast, icebound eight months of the year, bring a million dollar suit?

There are three or four answers. The first is fish, the second, water power, the others, timber and furs. Newfoundland's ancient rights to Labrador are based on the fishing industry. Labrador has a permanent population of fewer than 4,000 souls, but in summer this number is increased by 20,000 fishermen who come up from Newfoundland. Throughout the long summer days of this latitude men are busy gathering the harvest of cod to ship to Brazil, to the West Indies and to the Mediterranean countries. In Latin countries religious requirements create a fish food demand which governs prosperity among Newfoundland fishermen.

In summer, too, the Newfoundland government mail steamer makes ninety ports in Labrador, taking on valuable cargoes of furs. In Labrador, Eskimos and Montagnais Indians are still occupied at the same job European civilization first gave them, trapping in the winter and bringing the furs to trading stations in the spring.

Where the New Boundary Runs

Newfoundland claims on western Labrador rest largely on old regulations for the fur industry. The new official boundary strikes north from Belle Isle Straits, turns west at 52° latitude for 300 miles and then weaves north toward Cape Chidley, encompassing on the way headwaters of all rivers draining east. Such a delimitation doubles the previously accepted Labrador area which was about 120,000 square miles.

One reason why the Labrador boundary is a million dollar question may be discovered by journeying up the rock-bound coast to Hamilton Inlet and following that arm of the sea 150 miles inland. There a surprise awaits the American who thinks Niagara's supremacy as a falls is unquestioned. Grand Falls on the Hamilton River is nearly three times as high as Niagara. So mighty is the flow of water that, with the rapids, Grand Falls' potential water power is greater than Niagara's during the summer months.

UMI

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EARTHQUAKE CRACK IN A DIKE OF MADE LAND, JAPAN

A photographic record of the awesome "yawning" of the earth during an earthquake. When great blocks of land slip along certain faults earthquakes occur. In some Japanese shocks the rocks have moved 20 feet (see Bulletin No. 2).

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Why Japan Has So Many Earthquakes

WHY IS Japan particularly subject to earthquakes? Dr. Robert F. Griggs answers this question, which is particularly pertinent in view of the recent quake which took more than 2,000 lives and left 50,000 Japanese homeless.

"As is well known, the crust of the earth is much wrinkled and broken, as though a stiff rind were adjusting itself to a shrinking interior," writes Dr. Griggs in a communication to the National Geographic Society. "The folding and faulting accompanying this process is naturally greatest along the boundary lines between elevated and depressed segments. And this is precisely the position of Japan.

"The depression of any segment of the earth's crust is sure to develop surface cracks of two sorts—circular cracks around the center of depression and radial cracks stretching away from it. Figures of this sort are familiar to every skater who has observed the cracking of thin rubber ice, as it slowly gives under too heavy a load. If now we imagine the strain to which the ice is subjected, complicated by side pressure toward the depression, we can see that the circular cracks would be bent inward, becoming convex instead of concave on the outside; and if there were a series of pressures against the edge of such a system of cracks, its margin would become a series of scallops.

The Earth Cracks like Ice Cracks

"A glance at the map shows exactly such a series of scallops along the eastern coast of Asia. Beginning at the north, there are: the Aleutians, Kamchatka and Kuril Islands, Sakhalin and Japan, Chosen (Korea) and the Lu-Chu Islands, and Formosa (Taiwan). Each of these axes is convex seaward, and there is in many places clear evidence, in the trend of volcanic chains and in the courses of the fault lines, of double systems of tangential and radial fissures like those in the fractured ice.

"We can see further, in our imagined system of ice cracks, that inward pressure on the edge of the sinking area would tend to close up the circular cracks and change them into folds if the crust were flexible enough, or to break them apart and shove the outer over the edges of the inner, either process resulting in shortening the crust and compensating for the lateral pressure.

"This is what has happened in eastern Asia. The folding is seen in the curving mountain ranges of Japan, while offshore is one of the deepest 'deeps' in the whole ocean, suggesting that one block of the crust—that which carries the Island of Japan—has actually slipped over the next and by its weight pushed it down.

Quakes Originate in Ocean Deeps

"It is significant to note that more than half of all the earthquakes that have occurred in Japan since the beginning of careful records have originated in this deep to the east of the islands. It is as though the two overlapping segments of the crust were sliding on each other under the seaward thrust from the continent.

"Just as breaking ice shows a number of circular cracks, one outside the other, so eastern Asia shows several rows of scallops.

UMI

The Province of Quebec has discovered the rich returns from "white coal" or water power. Picturesque falls at the southern edge of the Laurentian plateau have attracted rich paper and aluminum companies as well as tourists. So Quebec is engaged in carefully cataloguing more distant falls for future use and would like to have included Grand Falls. Although Grand Falls lies too far from civilization for immediate use, Quebec looked toward it for the future.

Grenfell Has Introduced Labrador to the World

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, English missionary, has done much to make Americans familiar with Labrador. Through his efforts and the work of the Moravian missionaries, the hard life of Labrador has been made easier. The present distribution of Eskimos on the Labrador coast gives proof that the self-denial of the Germans was worth the sacrifice. Eskimos lived all along the coast from Belle Isle Straits north in 1800, but now there are no Eskimos south of the southernmost Moravian mission!

Bulletin No. 1. March 28, 1927.

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DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL AND MISS FERRIS, A GRADUATE NURSE IN CHARGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GRENFELL HOSPITAL AT FORTEAU BAY.

Dr. Grenfell has spent the best part of his life making life easier in Labrador. Through his books the people of the United States have learned much about the barren coast. Miss Ferris drives her own dog team and is so expert that she can outdistance most of the men.

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Kiangsu: Battle Ground for Shanghai

WAR TORN Kiangsu Province!

The fighting in China has been for Shanghai, but it has been in Kiangsu almost entirely. The cities that have fallen, one after the other, to the Cantonese forces have been Kiangsu cities—Soochow, Yihing and others.

Kiangsu is only slightly larger than Indiana, with ten times as many people living there as inhabit the Hoosier State. Chinese from all parts of the republic, speaking half a dozen different dialects, and foreigners from all "corners" of the globe make up the mass of humanity.

Where Largest Farms Are Three or Four Acres

Even the country districts are so congested that the largest farms in the province are little more than small family truck gardens to the American farmer. They seldom cover more than 3 or 4 acres.

Nearly two million of Kiangsu's people live in Shanghai. Thousands of the population are employed in the city's thriving industries. There are more than fifty cotton mills, numerous silk, rice and flour mills, and hundreds of large factories producing matches, cigarettes, jewelry, pottery and many other articles.

Kiangsu is the pioneer province of railroading in China. The first road was built in 1876 from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of 12 miles. But Kiangsu owes much of its development to its water routes before the railroads came, particularly to the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal.

For hundreds of years the Canal was filled with shipping and was the only means of communication between the north and the south. To-day much of the Canal is in ruins, due largely to the construction of a railroad along the route and the development of Kiangsu River for navigation. Hundreds of small canals branch off into the back country. They are used to irrigate farms and as highways, for most of the roads outside the large cities are wheelbarrow tracks.

Kiangsu Eggs Go Abroad

Two hours north by railroad, through fertile flat country to the Grand Canal, one finds himself among five million more people within a radius of 40 miles of Soochow. Many of the people in the outlying districts are engaged in poultry raising, and even the city people take pride in their flocks, particularly their flocks of ducks. Millions of Kiangsu eggs that are not locally consumed or shipped fresh are dried or frozen and shipped all over the world.

On the west of the city are a hundred beautiful lakes, and the Great Lake—60 miles wide in some places—is just over a beautiful low range of hills on the east, one of the few hilly spots in fertile, flat Kiangsu.

For centuries Soochow has been the principal Chinese silk market. But its business is not confined to silk and poultry, for in the bazaars that line the streets and even surround the temple of Buddha one can buy anything from a bird cage to an outdoor haircut, or a good-for-everything pill.

Nearly all Soochow streets that are not Venetian canal style are narrow and are monopolized by jinrikishas and wheelbarrows. If one does not ride, one is apt to get poked by the shafts of a jinrikisha.

"In addition to these major fracture lines, there are many lesser ones, incompletely known as yet, but all falling into line with the greater ones. All of these lines, both great and small, are similar in structure and show upon examination that they were produced by the crowding of the continent of Asia toward the Pacific.

Suggest House to Withstand Shocks

"Recognizing the inevitable earthquake danger, the Japanese Government early saw the importance of the study of earthquakes and has long led the world in this branch of science, excelling in the exactitude and length of its record of past earthquakes, in the application of the latest discoveries of science to earthquake investigation, and in practical measures to minimize earthquake damage. The Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee has devised buildings designed to withstand earthquakes. The frame houses recommended have many diagonal timbers, which tie the whole structure together into a single unit, so that it will resist the shock like a ship beaten about by the waves."

Bulletin No. 2, March 28, 1927.

Form for Renewal of Bulletin Requests

Many requests for the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS were made for the year ending with this issue. If you desire the Bulletins continued kindly notify The Society promptly. The attached form may be used:

School Service Department,

National Geographic Society,

Washington, D. C.

Kindly send.....copies of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for the school year beginning with the issue of....., for classroom use, to

Name .....

Address for sending Bulletins.....

City..... State.....

I am a teacher in.....school.....grade.

Enclose 25 cents for each annual subscription.

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Germany and Poland Work for Peace and Understanding in Upper Silesia

IT IS ALMOST ten years since the World War ended, yet the cable dispatches are carrying news that the German and Polish foreign ministers, brought together by Britain, have reached an amicable agreement on their relations in Upper Silesia.

Upper Silesia has generated much ill feeling. It was one of the plebiscite districts outlined by the Peace Treaty. Actually the vote of the plebiscite held in March, 1921, was in favor of Germany, but 1,240 square miles with 291,000 people were transferred to Poland.

The boundary line of pre-war Germany in the east sketched out the open mouth of a gigantic hippopotamus, its teeth seemingly planted in the westward bulge of Russian Poland. The lower jaw was Silesia, and the lowest part of it, oddly enough, Upper Silesia. Upper Silesia obtains its name not by its position but because of its mountainous character.

A Source of Germany's War Strength

In the southeasternmost tip of the old German Empire, tucked in between Austria-Hungary and Russia, was the part of Upper Silesia which gives the country its great value and makes it a territory worthy of the strenuous efforts that have been put forth to possess it. Coal fields there cover more than 1,000 square miles and constitute the most extensive deposit of high grade coal in Europe. The total available supply is estimated at sixty-two billion tons, which is slightly greater than that in the more familiar Ruhr valley field of western Germany. The bare tonnage estimates do not tell the whole story, for while the Ruhr coal is partly of inferior quality that in Upper Silesia is practically all of high grade.

Germany, not unnaturally, therefore, looked upon the retention of Upper Silesia as a necessity if she were to win her way back to world importance industrially. Silesia's value had been amply demonstrated, for the possession of this district made it possible for Germany to carry on the World War as long as she did. Similarly Poland felt that an independent economic existence and a strength capable of withstanding military aggression from both east and west could not be achieved by her without Upper Silesia's coal. Important deposits of zinc and lead ores increase the importance of the region.

One of the Densest Populations in Europe

The presence of great quantities of coal has brought a large number of metallurgical industries to Upper Silesia. Now the district is of great value as an industrial community as well as a mining region. Some iron ore is mined in the district, and large quantities are brought in from the mines to the west and east to feed the seemingly interminable ranks of blast furnaces, iron and steel mills, machine shops, and other metal working establishments that have been developed there. Other industries center about the manufacture of zinc and lead. So highly developed is this industrial region that the area about the towns of Beuthen, Königshütte, Kattowitz, and Gleiwitz is said to have the heaviest population per square mile in Europe.

Nanking Once Capital of China

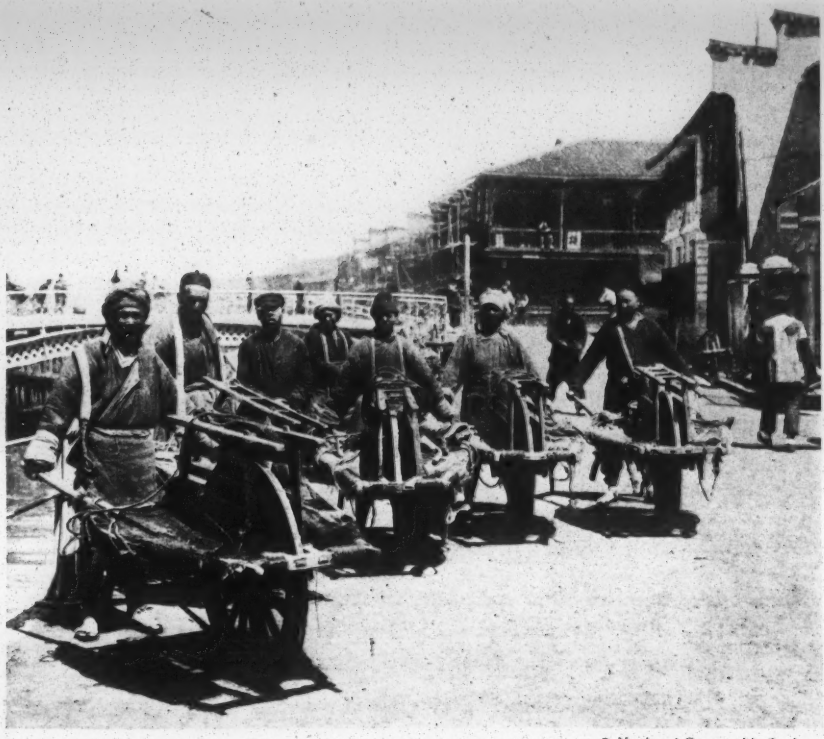
Nanking, Wusih, Chinkiang and Yangchow are also thickly populated districts. Except Nanking, these cities are all on the Grand Canal. Each of them claims more than 100,000 inhabitants. Nanking is the capital of Kiangsu and was capital of the Empire in the Ming dynasty. It is the largest walled city in the world, but only a small portion of the city is now within the 21-mile barrier.

Nanking is not comparable with Shanghai as a commercial center, but it boasts its educational facilities and the development of Chinese scholars. Public and private graded schools, and the Nanking University, supported by three American religious denominations, offer courses in all branches of education. A naval college is also located there. Scholars of Nanking were holding civil service tests several hundred years before Columbus left Genoa.

Stone Elephants, Camels, and Lions Guard Emperor's Tomb

Visitors to Nanking are at once attracted to the tomb of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty. An avenue, a mile long, approaching the tomb, commands a splendid view of the city. At one end of the avenue is a tower containing a large black marble turtle, the Chinese symbol of a long life. On its back is a marble tablet eulogizing the emperor who is buried at the other end of the avenue. Between the tower and the tomb the avenue is lined on both sides with sculptured elephants, camels, lions and tigers, facing one another. Now and then one sees an enormous marble statue of a great warrior standing as a sentinel guarding the funeral way.

Bulletin No. 3, March 28, 1927.



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DOCK WORKERS WITH THEIR PECULIAR WHEELBARROWS AT SHANGHAI

Rich Shanghai is the prize of the present civil war in China. But the battles are being fought beyond Shanghai, chiefly [illegible]iangsu Province.

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By Automobile to Monterrey, the Chicago of Mexico

GOVERNOR DAN MOODY of Texas will lead a caravan of automobiles on a "Good Will Tour" to Monterrey, Mexico. They will cross the Rio Grande at Laredo and follow the road to Monterrey which goes on to Mexico City. The road is a national road, a sort of Lincoln Highway of Mexico, which the national government is improving.

Monterrey looks forward to a position as host to American tourists going to Mexico.

Starting nearly 400 years ago as a frontier post of the conquering Spaniards, the city that now is Monterrey has grown to have a population of more than 73,000. It is devoid of skyscrapers and elevated tramways and lake boulevards, but in many ways it deserves to be called "The Chicago of Mexico." It is the largest inland city of the northern part of the Mexican Republic, and the railway, commercial, financial, and manufacturing center of that great region.

Shows Influence of the "Americano"

Less than 200 miles from the southern border of Texas, the city has felt the hand of the "Americano" in many ways. American stores, American goods, American automobiles, and American "movies" are on every hand. The American visitor finds, too, that his language is understood by many.

A disappointment to the traveler who likes to leave the things of home behind when he goes abroad, or who at least does not relish poorly done imitations, is that most of the hotels seek to serve American food. But if he is persevering the visitor may find, tucked away in some Monterrey streets, cafes serving the hottest of Mexico's peppery dishes.

While there is a superficial Americanization of the city, the charm of the strikingly different is by no means lacking. From shops in which one must haggle like a Turk to little theaters featuring actors from Spain and collecting fees after each act, an unmistakably Mexican note is struck. Then there are the moving haystacks, which one eventually finds are laden donkeys; and squads of barefoot soldiers led by neatly accoutred officers, pattering down the street.

Saddle Mountain Looks Down on City

Monterrey is far from picturesque as a whole. It is laid out in humdrum rectangular streets, faced, for the most part, with squat, flat-roofed buildings. But the plazas are like exquisite islands in this rather depressing architectural waste. Each is a little park with trees and flowers, and about a number of them are beautiful buildings—government palaces, houses of justice, casinos and the picturesque and time-stained old cathedral.

The city fares better in the matter of its setting. It lies in a sort of a semi-circular plain with mountains drawn half around it. They are distinctive mountains—steep, rocky ridges, more or less fantastically eroded, that spring into the sky almost half a mile and seem to hang over the town. The most characteristic of the peaks is Monte de la Silla—Saddle Mountain—whose perfectly formed pommel and cantle cut the skyline from any vantage point in the city.

Monterrey has had a hand in shaping the history of the United States. When the flourishing modern cities of Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston were

UMI

Germans More Numerous in Lower Silesia

A movement to colonize Silesia with Germans was begun by German monarchs in the twelfth century. As a result the population of Lower Silesia has been predominantly German for hundreds of years. In the case of Upper Silesia the Germans were not so successful. In most of the larger cities there are more Germans than Poles, but in the villages and country districts the Poles predominate. It has been generally accepted that in Upper Silesia as a whole the Poles make up from 60 to 75 per cent or more of the population.

The area of Upper Silesia is about 5,000 square miles, approximately that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. The latitude of Königshütte, chief city of the region, is roughly that of Winnipeg, Canada.

Bulletin No. 4, March 28, 1927.

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STEEL WORKS AT DORTMUND IN THE RUHR DISTRICT

Germany also relied for steel and iron products on the mines and factories of Upper Silesia before the World War and during it. Part of industrial Silesia is now within the boundaries of Poland.

patches of wilderness and San Antonio was merely a missionary station, Monterrey was a center from which soldiers and civil authority flowed north for the struggling colonies of Americans in the then Mexican territory of Texas. During the Mexican War in 1846, General Zachary Taylor marched on Monterrey and captured it after a four-day siege which constituted one of the most decisive battles of the conflict.

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OX CARTS ON A MEXICAN ROAD

Mexico has realized that prosperity is bound up with good roads. The government has appropriated millions of dollars for the development of trunk highways. Good roads will enable Mexico to do away with slow oxen and bu[illegible] in many parts of the nation.